

came like a hailstorm. Many men fell, but not for a second did our advance stop. One of the covering parties, lying down, fired over while those in front pressed on. General Graham with his brigade worked gallantly. Nothing could surpass their cheer, resembling a wild yell that could be heard above the din of the musketry as they charged up the steep slopes of the trenches. The Egyptians were terror stricken and many hid in corners of the works while others fled at their utmost speed, throwing everything from them. Our work, however, was not yet ended. A large inner redoubt on Arabi's left wing, well armed, still held intact, but the British troops were not to be deterred. With another gallant rush they were amongst the enemy bayonetting the gunners and capturing their heavy artillery. Thus we captured the key of their position. Ten minutes from the first rush we were its masters. The rattle of the enemy's musketry died away while our men forsook the bayonet and picked off any rebels who still showed flight in their retreat. On the south the enemy stood a few minutes longer, perhaps a quarter of an hour, but the appearance of our cavalry on their flank soon hastened their retreat. In a few minutes one rushing stream of fugitives was making for Zagazig, flying out of all their entrenchments. A little later General McPherson, with the Indian brigade burst upon the flying foe from the south and the rout was complete. The artillery coming up at a gallop sent their shot and shell after the rebels, adding to their confusion. The cavalry had got right round the enemy's flanks. My previous estimate of the number of rebels was under rather than over the mark. The Egyptian losses and the number of guns captured are also greater than first mentioned. It is believed the bulk of the rebel force will be captured and that a death blow has been given to Arabi. All the work was done by our troops in the first line of attack. The principal fortification had been carried by the time the Guards and the Fourth Brigade came up.

ISMAILIA, 13.—The troops for the attack of Tel-el-Kebir were arranged in the following order: One troop of the Indian contingent, with a battery of mountain guns on the extreme left; the fourth brigade, under General Ashburnham, the Highland brigade and General Graham's brigade in order as named, and a brigade of guards on the right to support General Graham. The forty-pounders were pushed three miles up the railway. The enemy fired the first shot, and for half an hour the engagement was general along the Egyptian line from four to five miles. After the enemy had been partly driven from their entrenchments, the Forty-sixth rifles and the marines had then reached within 200 yards, and preparations were being made to storm the entrenchments.

The enemy's fire at 5:40 a. m. commenced on the left, but not vigorously, and at 5:50 there was silence along the whole line. The entrenchments then already occupied by the British troops were between Tel-el-Kebir, Kraser and Karein. Colonel R. Chardson, of the Forty-sixth, was wounded during the engagement. All our troops fought well, the Indian contingent on the left carefully reserving their fire.

LONDON, 13.—The War Office received the following official dispatch from Gen. Wolseley, giving his report of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir: We struck camp at Kassa in Kowk last evening and bivouaced on a high ridge above camp until 1:30 this morning. We then advanced upon the very extensive and very strongly fortified position held by Arabi Pasha with 20,000 regulars, of whom 12,500 were cavalry, with seventy guns and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 3,000 sabres and sixty guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in the field would have entailed very great loss. I resolved therefore to attack before daybreak. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's lines at daybreak. The First Division of the Second Brigade, under General Graham, was supported by the Foot Guards under the Duke of Connaught, and seven batteries of artillery numbering 42 guns, with a supporting brigade. Then the Second Division of the Highland Brigade leading the contingent. These on the south side of the canal, with the

Naval Brigade on the railway, and interval, advanced. Great emulation to be the first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight, the Royal Irish particularly distinguishing itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All of the enemy's works and camps are now in our possession. I don't yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but it is considerable, and several trains with immense quantities of supplies were captured. The enemy ran away, thousands throwing away their arms, and many were overtaken by the cavalry. Their loss is very great.

Gen. Willis is slightly and Col. Richards seriously wounded. Majors Colville, Underwood and Somerville, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch, Lieut. MacNeil was killed. Captains Cumberland and Fox were wounded; Gen. Allison's aid-de-camp, Capt. Hutton, was wounded; Col. Stirling and the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards were wounded. Col. Balfour, of the Grenadier Guards was wounded in the leg, and a sergeant was killed. The cavalry is now on its march to Balbec, and the Indian contingent is on its way to Zagazig, to be followed this evening by the Highland Brigade. Three Lieutenants, of the Cameron Highlanders, were wounded.

The canal is cut in some places, but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Racheb Pasha and Ali Fehmy Pasha were wounded in the engagement last Saturday.

Port Said, 13.—The Governor has arrested certain sheiks for circulating false news of the victory gained by Arabi Pasha.

THE NEWS has been following from Constantinople: It is stated in official circles that if no agreement is arrived at by Thursday in regard to the Anglo-Turkish military convention, the Porte will break of diplomatic relations with England.

LONDON, 14.—General Wood telegraphs the war office, from Alexandria, to-day, as follows:

An officer from Kafir-el-Dwar has brought a letter saying that all the military chiefs wish to submit to the Khedive. They have given orders to open the canal dam and ask me to re-open the telegraph lines. They state that their army has stopped all hostilities.

Alexandria, 14.—Toulba Pasha has just sent in a flag of truce offering to surrender. Gen. Wood has telegraphed to Gen. Wolseley for instructions. A deputation from Cairo is at Kafir-el-Dwar, waiting to come in. The enemy have opened the canal and the water is coming down rapidly. Orders have been issued that the dyke at Meeks into Lake Mareotis be closed.

The conditions of surrender are not yet known. The general opinion here is that the natives will deliver up Arabi Pasha to the British. The British troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to take possession of Kafir-el-Dwar.

LONDON, 14.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that about 60 guns were captured at Tel-el-Kebir, he says Arabi has gone to Cairo. Gen. Wolseley hopes the cavalry will occupy Belbays to-day; the infantry will arrive there to-morrow. He expects to take possession of Bena to-day, and if all is well to advance to Kelloub, if not to Cairo with the guards.

Tel-el-Kebir.—Our loss is 150, including 30 killed; there are eight officers among the dead. Gen. Lowe is at Belbays with cavalry. A brigade of Highlanders marched toward Zagazig and are now in possession of the railway to Cairo. All Arabi's papers were seized here. Hundreds of fugitives, including many officers are surrendering.

Constantinople, 14.—Lord Granville, British foreign secretary, instructed Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, to sign the military convention.

Tel-el-Kebir.—Gen. Wolseley has gone to Zagazig.

LONDON, 14.—General Wolseley telegraphs that the cavalry will push on to Cairo to-day, by forced marches, along the Desert route.

Alexandria, 14.—The British will occupy Kezrel Dwar to-morrow. It is stated that the surrender will be unconditional.

Alexandria, 14.—It is reported that Arabi Pasha has been captured near Benha.

Alexandria, 14.—Butras Butras Pasha arrived at Kafir-el-Dwar en route to Alexandria as delegate of the inhabitants of Cairo, charged to declare their loyalty to the Khedive.

Dublin, 14.—It is announced that Parnell, Davitt, Dillon and Brennan

decided to hold a conference in the autumn, in order to inaugurate a national movement in which the various governments will be consolidated upon a platform of national self government, the abolition of landlordism, the promotion of home industries, rights of laborers, and paid representation in Parliament. In consequence of Clifford Lloyd's subscription to the Limerick boycott being accepted, a gathering of boycotted owners received letters, stating that if they ran horses there they would be killed.

One of the butresses of St. Patrick's Cathedral fell to-day, killing four women. They were completely decapitated.

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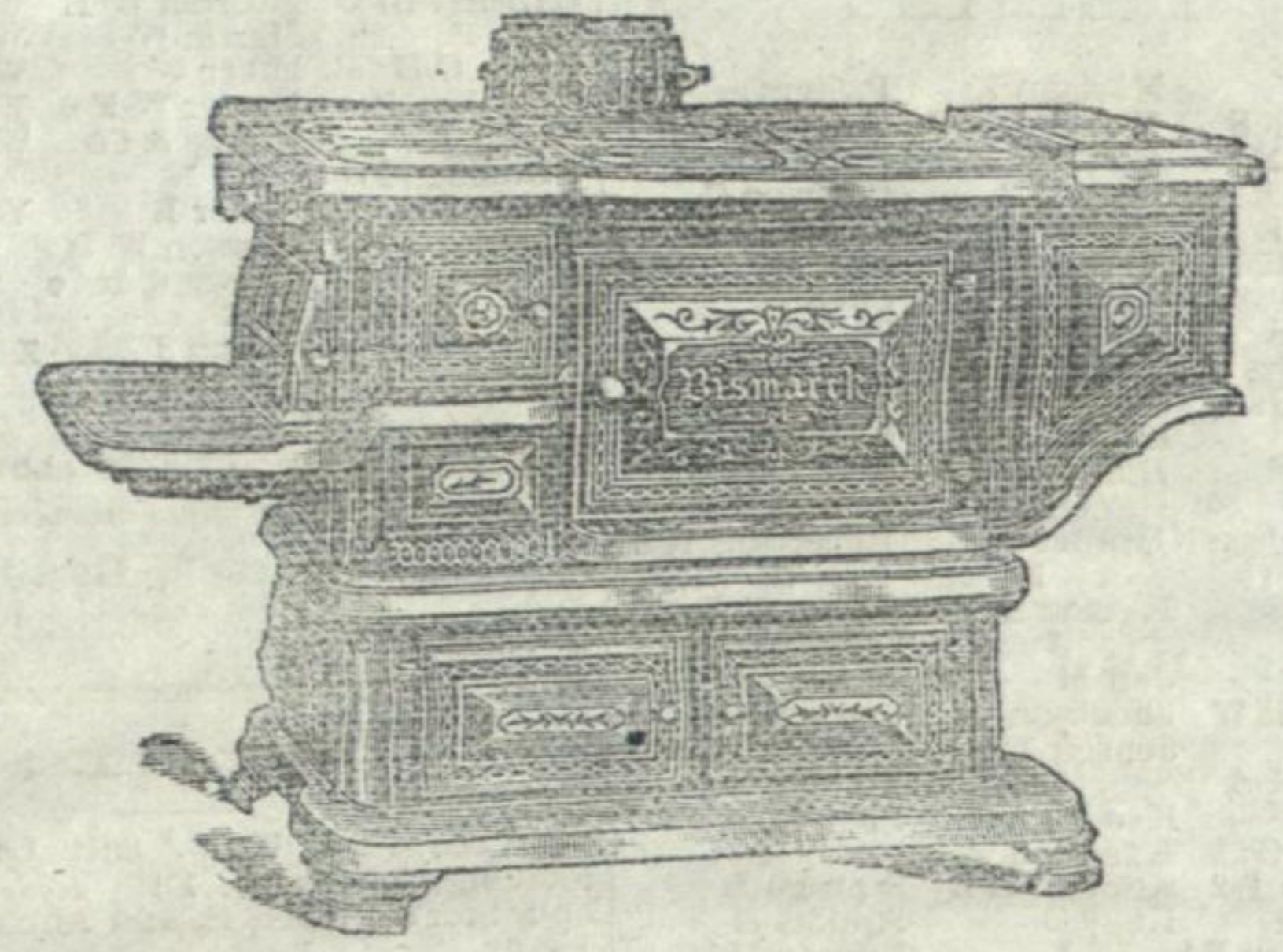
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